

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 489 797 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
17.01.1996 Bulletin 1996/03

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **B65D 81/20, B65B 31/02,
B65B 25/02**

(21) Application number: **90912975.1**

(86) International application number: **PCT/AU90/00385**

(22) Date of filing: **30.08.1990**

(87) International publication number: **WO 91/03400
(21.03.1991 Gazette 1991/07)**

(54) PACKING PERISHABLE GOODS

**VERFAHREN UND VORRICHTUNG ZUM VERPACKEN VERDERBLICHER GÜTER
EMBALLAGE POUR MARCHANDISES PERISSABLES**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE

(30) Priority: **30.08.1989 AU 6039/89**

(43) Date of publication of application:
17.06.1992 Bulletin 1992/25

(73) Proprietor: **SEAWELL CORPORATION N.V.
Curacao (AN)**

(72) Inventor: **SEAWELL CORPORATION N.V.
Curacao (AN)**

(74) Representative: **Brunner, Michael John
London EC2M 7LH (GB)**

(56) References cited:
**WO-A-87/02965 WO-A-88/00907
AU-A- 2 601 288 AU-B- 3 350 171
GB-A- 2 041 318**

EP 0 489 797 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to improved packaging and relates particularly, but not exclusively, to improved packaging for perishable goods such as food stuffs and relates particularly, but not exclusively, to the packaging of meats such as red meats.

Description of Prior Art

Hitherto, in the art of packaging these goods there have been several proposals. Typical examples of prior art packaging of this type are disclosed in PCT Patent Applications PCT/AU86/00339, PCT/AU87/00243, PCT/AU87/00297, PCT/AU88/00424 and PCT/AU89/00308.

The present invention relates to an improvement in the method of assembly of packaging of the above general type and apparatus suitable for performing such method.

AU-A-26012/88 discloses a goods packaging system with gas flushing prior to goods insertion.

In apparatus and methods disclosed in the aforementioned patent specifications it has been necessary to effect skin wrapping or partial skin wrapping of the goods at one station and then move the part assembled package to a second station where a lid is applied thereto and a suitable gas provided under the lid. The gas can permeate through the flexible web to enhance the keeping qualities of the packaged goods such as red meats. For red meats the gas, which is provided between the lid and the flexible web, comprises 80% O₂ and 20% CO₂. Other gases and combinations of gases may be used. Typically, the base and the lid present gas barriers so that the perishable goods are not contacted by the atmosphere.

According to a first broad aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for packaging perishable goods comprising the steps of:

providing a base with perishable goods over the base;

aligning a flexible web of material over the base and the perishable goods; and

aligning a lid over the flexible web, and in alignment with the base and the perishable goods;

applying a member to stretchingly deform the flexible web towards the perishable goods over the base;

closing a gas flushing chamber means over the base and the lid;

gas flushing the gas flushing chamber with a suitable gas for enhancing the keeping properties of the perishable goods;

relatively moving the lid, the stretchingly deformed flexible web, and the base together within the gas flushing chamber whilst the web is maintained stretchingly deformed;

causing the stretchingly deformed flexible web to

engage with the perishable goods and the base whilst the web is maintained stretchingly deformed; and

sealing the lid, the flexible web and the base together whereby the perishable goods will be held to the base by the web and there will be the suitable gas within the packaging.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided apparatus for providing packaging comprising:

a gas flushing chamber means of sufficient volume to accommodate: a base with perishable goods over the base; a flexible web of material over the base and the perishable goods; and a lid over the flexible web of material and in alignment with the base and the perishable goods; the base being supportable on a base support means, the flexible web being, in use, between a pair of web holding means; and characterised by stretching means between the lid and the flexible web; and

sealing means within the gas flushing chamber means, for effecting sealing of the lid, the flexible web and the base together,

the arrangement being such that the stretching means can be moved to stretchingly deform the flexible web towards the perishable goods following holding of the flexible web by the web holding means and there can be relative movement of the base support means, the web holding means, the lid and the base towards each other, whereby the base, the stretchingly deformed flexible web and the lid can be brought together and sealed together with a desired gas between at least the flexible web and the lid within the gas flushing chamber, and so the perishable goods will be held to the base by the flexible web being stretched and engaged with the goods to hold the goods to the base.

The successive order of stretching the flexible web and the moving together of the stretched flexible web and the base, and the subsequent gas flushing can be changed without departing from the inventive concept. Thus, for example, the method steps recited need not be followed successively.

In order that the present invention can be more clearly ascertained an example of a preferred embodiment for packaging red meats will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is an exploded perspective view of a typical preferred packaging;

Figure 2 is a side view in diagrammatic form showing a preferred packaging apparatus for producing the packaging shown in Figure 1;

Figure 2A is a top perspective view of a moving flexible web holding means and lid holding means of the apparatus shown in Figure 2;

Figure 3 is a close-up perspective view of one plate means mounted to chains as used in the apparatus showing in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of a corner part of the plate means shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken along section line 5-5 in Figure 6;

Figure 6 is a plan view of that part of the plate means shown in Figure 4;

Figure 7 is a close-up side view of part of the apparatus shown in Figure 2 showing detail of a moving flexible web holding means and lid holding means;

Figure 8 is a transverse cross sectional view taken along section line 8-8 of Figure 7.

Figures 9 through 13 are detailed close-up cross sectional views showing part of the view shown in Figure 8 at various process steps in the bringing together of the packaging components and the subsequent sealing together of the package.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

Referring now to Figure 1 there is shown a plastics material packaging in exploded form, containing red meats. The packaging comprises a base 1, a lid 3, and a flexible web 5 between the lid 3 and the base 1. Perishable goods such as red meat 7 are provided over the base 1. It is noted the base 1 is generally of a shallow, rectangular, cup-shape depression and the lid 3 is of a corresponding rectangular, cup-shape upstanding depression. The base 1 has a peripheral lip 9 with a down turned outer edge 11. The lid 3 has a lip 13 similar to lip 9 of the base 1 but the lid 3 does not have any down turned outer edge. The height of the goods 7 is above the lip 9 on the base 1. The height of the rectangular, cup-shaped depression in the lid 3 is such that there will be a space 15 between the lid 3 and the flexible web 5. A suitable gas for enhancing the keeping properties of the goods 7 is provided in at least that space 15. Typically, the suitable gas can also be provided under the flexible web 5 in the remaining portion of the depression in the base 1 not filled by the goods 7. The flexible web 5 may be a continuous web of a suitable plastics material which will exhibit gas permeability qualities so that the suitable gas within the space 15 can permeate the flexible web 5 and contact the surface of the goods 7. Similarly, any gases which may generate within the package between the base 1 and the flexible web 5 may permeate through the flexible web 5 and into the space between the flexible web 5 and the lid 3.

The flexible web 5 may comprise a sheet of plastics material with perforations or opening therein and/or it may comprise a mesh web of material or mere strands of material. In this instance, the gas which is within the package can freely circulate through the flexible web 5 and contact the goods 7.

Typically, the volume of gas within the package is provided to equal approximately the volume of the goods 7. In the case of the goods 7 being red meats the gas can be 80% O₂ or 20% CO₂, or any other gas or combination of gas which is known for enhancing the keeping qualities of the perishable goods 7.

Typically, the base 1, the flexible web 5 and the lid 3 are transparent although it is possible to have the base

of a non-transparent material. This may be required in some instances of packaging red meat where fluids exude from the meat and these need to be absorbed in a wad of material under the meat. In this way the fluids will not appear readily to an intending purchaser and will not detract from the overall impression created by the packaging.

Typically, the plastic material in the base 1 is 300 micron thick, the flexible web 5 16-50 micron thick, and the lid 3 300 micron thick. Thus, the base and the lid will be substantially rigid and the flexible web 5 will be relatively flexible. A particularly preferred plastics material for the base 1 comprises a multilayer web having an upper layer of polyester and a lower layer of low density polyethylene. An adhesive material which is heat activatable is provided between the two layers. A typical material for the flexible web 5 comprises a multiweb having an upper and lower webs of linear low-density polyethylene which are held together with a heat activated adhesive of the EVA type. A typical material for the lid 3 comprises a multilayer web having an outer layer of polyester and a lower layer of low density polyethylene with anti-fog held together with a suitable adhesive which can be heat activated. The base web, skin web, and lid web materials are each formed by co-extruding the required plastics materials and bringing them together to form the required web with an adhesive layer therebetween. Thus, each of the webs of material for the base 1 the flexible web 5 and the lid 3 can comprise a plurality of individual webs suitably bonded together. The plastics material are such that the base 1 can be sealed to the flexible web 5 and the lid 3 can be sealed to the flexible web 5 by suitable sealing means such as a heat sealing means thereby to provide a totally hermetically sealed package. The flexible web 5 is stretchingly engaged over the goods 7 and sealed to the base 1 so that the goods 7 are held relative to the base 1 by the flexible web 5 being stretched and sealed to the base 1 so the goods 7 cannot flop around within the packaging.

In another preferred embodiment of packaging the base 1 can be a five layer co-extruded web having an upper or inner layer of low density polyethylene of about 0.038mm (0.0015 inches) thickness which may be white or clear and which contains anti-fogging agent. The next layer may comprise an adhesive which is heat activatable of a thickness of 0.013mm (0.0005 inches) thick which may be white or clear and which may contain an anti-fogging agent. This layer may be solid sheer white pigment plastics. The next layer may comprise an amorphous polyester re-grind containing an adhesive, an LPDE and white pigment which are collectively a re-grind material having a thickness of about 0.2mm (0.008 inches) thick. The lowermost layer may comprise an amorphous polyester of approximately 0.13mm (0.005 inch) thickness which may be a solid sheer white pigment. In this case the base 1 will be non-transparent. The total thickness of the material in the base 1 will be in the order of 0.38mm (0.015 inches) thick and therefore will be relatively rigid compared to the flexible web 5. The

flexible web 5 may comprise a three layer co-extruded structure having an upper layer of low density polyethylene of about 0.013 (0.0005 inches) thick which is water clear and contains an anti-fogging agent. The middle layer may comprise an adhesive of approximately 0.013mm (0.0005 inches) thick which is water clear. The lower layer may comprise a surlyn or equivalent plastics material of 0.13mm (0.005 inches) thick which is water clear and contains an anti-fogging agent. The flexible web 5 will have a total thickness of about 0.05mm (0.002 inches) thickness and will be quite flexible. The lid 3 may comprise a three layer co-extruded structure having an upper or outer layer of an amorphous polyester of about 0.325mm (0.013 inches) thickness which is water clear. The middle layer may comprise an adhesive of approximately 0.013mm (0.0005 inches) thickness which is water clear. The lower or inner layer may comprise a low density polyethylene of about 0.038mm (0.0015 inches) thickness which is water clear and contains an anti-fogging agent. The total thickness of the lid 3 may be in the order of 3.8mm (0.15 inches) thickness and therefore be relatively rigid compared to that of the flexible web 5.

If the flexible web 5 is to be provided with perforations or openings therein or be mesh like or strand like then appropriate material may be chosen for this purpose. In the case where the flexible web 5 is of this type it need not necessarily be of a gas permeable material providing that the plastics material does not cover a substantial proportion of the goods 7. In this way the gas can contact a major proportion of the surface of the goods 7 to enhance the keeping properties of the goods 7. In addition, if the plastics material is of this type and is non-transparent then ideally it should cover as smaller a portion of the goods 7 as possible so as to leave a maximum surface area viewable to an intending purchaser. Thus, it should be appreciated that the lid 7 is preferably transparent to permit such viewing.

In an embodiment which is the reverse structure of the above, i.e. the packaging is upside down, and the goods 7 are pushed upwardly by the flexible web to engage with the top or lid, the base 1 then becomes the lid 3 and the lid 3 then becomes the base 1. In such case the base under those conditions could then be of a non-transparent material and the flexible web 5 also of a non-transparent material but the then lid would then be of a transparent material to permit viewing of the contents by an intending purchaser. It is preferable for at least one of the lid 3 or base 1 to be transparent although it is not essential as a totally non-transparent package could be provided if required.

Referring now to Figure 2 there is shown a side view in diagrammatic form of a typical apparatus used for producing the packaging. Here it can be seen that there are two spaced drive wheels 17 which carry a pair of spaced apart chains 19. A plurality of plate means 21 are attached to the chains 19 so that one of the chain means 19 is at one side of the plate means 21 whilst the other chain means 19 is at the other side of the plate means 21. The connection to the chains 19 is by way of a pivot

23 which is an extension of one the pins 25 connecting the links 27 of the chains 19. Figure 3 more clearly shows the arrangement. The plate means 21 each have a right angle bracket 29 at each side which connects directly with the pins 25. Rods 31 extend perpendicularly from the under surface of the plate means 21 and pass through the brackets 29. Spring means 33 are held captive over the rods 31 and hold the under surface of the plate means 21 to the upper surface of the brackets 29. The rods are able to move upwardly through the brackets 29 and as a result the springs 33 are compressed. The springs 33 can then return the plate means 21 onto the upper surface of the brackets 29 when the force which moves the plate means 21 upwardly is removed. This will become more apparent in connection with description of further parts of the apparatus.

The plate means 21 each have at least one aperture 35 therein of a size to receive the cup shaped depression of the bases 1. In the apparatus shown only one aperture 35 is shown in each of the plate means 21. It should be appreciated however, that a multitude of apertures 35 may be provided across the plate means 21 between each of the chains 19. By providing more than one aperture 35 then more than one packaging can be produced simultaneously by the apparatus. It is preferred to produce at least three packages simultaneously but in order to aid simplicity of drawings only one aperture 35 has been shown herein in this apparatus.

Accordingly, bases 1 can be received with the cup shaped depression within the aperture 35. The peripheral lip 9 will therefore extend around the perimeter of the opening 35 over the upper surface of the plate means 21. The under surface of the peripheral lip 9 locates on a lip engaging surface 37 which is a continuous surface which extends around the perimeter of the aperture 35. Figures 4, 5 and 6 show the arrangement of how the bases 1 fit within the apertures 35 in the plate means 21. Figure 6 shows that the lip engaging surface 37 is near the outermost edge of the peripheral lip 9 so that the down turned outer edge 11 of the peripheral lip 9 hangs over the lip engaging surface 37. The corners of the bases 1 are curved with a radius R which is considerably greater than the corresponding radius of the extreme outer corner edge 39 of the peripheral lip 9. Figure 4 and Figure 6 clearly show that the lip engaging surface 37 closely follows the side contour of the depression in the base 1 whilst there is an over hang portion 41 at each corner 39. Upstanding pins 43 are provided on the upper surface of the plate means 21 and prepunched holes 45 as thermoformed dimples are provided in the over hang portion 41 at each corner edge 39 of the bases 1. Figure 5 clearly shows that when the bases 1 rest on the plate means 21 the under surface of the peripheral lip 9 rests on the lip engaging surface 37 whilst the over hang portion 41 passes over the pins 43 and that the pins 43 pass through the holes 45. Thus, the bases 1 are supported with the down turned outer edge 11 engaged on the peripherally outermost surface of the lip engaging surface 37 except in the over hang portions 41 but in the

over hang portions 41 the lip 11 is also held captive by the pins 43 passing through the holes 45. Thus, when heavy goods such as red meats are loaded into the bases 1 the bases 1 are substantially inhibited from flexing and passing through the aperture 35. This could occur despite the fact that the bases 1 are relatively rigid as the plastics material is not absolutely rigid.

Thus, the chains 19 carry the plate means 21 in closely spaced apart relation in a stepping fashion around the drive wheel 17. The stepping of the movement is controlled by known technology to advance the chains 19 sequentially through various stations in the apparatus. The apparatus comprises the three stations comprising a goods loading station 47 a lid receiving and gas flushing sealing station 49 and a discharge station 51.

At station 47 bases 1 with preloaded goods 7 in the form of red meats are loaded into the apertures 35 in the plate means 21. The plate means then sequentially index through station 49 where a flexible web is applied over the goods 7 and a lid 3 is applied over the flexible web and all the packaging components brought together, gas flushed and sealed closed. The packaged goods exit from the station 49 as individual packages within the plate means 21. They then reach station 51 where they are stripped from the plate means by suitable stripping fingers (not shown). The packages then fall by gravity from the plate means 21 and are collected for subsequent repacking into larger containers for transportation to a sales or storage area. Lids 3 are supplied from a lid dispensing apparatus 53 of known form. The lid dispensing apparatus 53 comprises a shute 55 in which are stored a plurality of lids 3 in nested upside down relationship relative to the intended position of the lids 3 over the bases 1. At the bottom of the shute 55 there is provided an arm 57 which can swing between the full line position shown and the dotted line position shown. Suction cup means 59 are mounted to the arm 57 so that when the arm 57 is in the position shown in the dotted lines the suction cup means 59 is directly under the lowermost lid 3 in the shute 55. Suction can then be applied by reduction of air pressure through the suction cup means 59 which will cause the lowermost lid 3 to be held by the suction cup means 59. The arm 57 then rotates to the position shown in full line and the air pressure is removed from the suction cup means 59 whereupon the lids 3 will have been inverted from the position held within the shute 55 and they will drop by gravity onto flexible lid holding means 61 mounted around the four inside faces of an aperture 63 in a planar pair of flexible web 5 holding means 65. Figure 2A clearly shows the arrangement of the lid holding means 61. Lid holding means 61 and the function thereof will be more clearly described in relation to Figures 8 through 13. The aperture 63 is of a size sufficient to accommodate the outermost peripheral edge of the lip 13 of the lids 3.

Figure 7 shows the arrangement of the planar pair of web holding means 65 which can shuttle backwards and forwards between a lid receiving position and a posi-

tion where the lids will be placed over bases 1 under chamber means 67. The planar pair of web holding means 65 shuttle backwards and forwards in accordance with the requirement to receive lids and to place the lids over the open bases 1 in the chamber means 67. Figure 7 also shows that the flexible web 5 is directed between the planar pair of web holding means 65. Pneumatic ram means 69 are carried by the lower one of the planar pair of web holding means 65 and can be activated to raise the lower one of the pair of web holding means 65 to clampingly engage with the flexible web 5. Thus, when the planar pair of web holding means 65 is moved from the under the chamber means 67 to a position to receive a lid 3 the ram means are activated to clampingly engage with the web 5 so that as the planar pair of web holding means 65 shuttles to the position to receive the lid 3, it draws web material 5 across the chamber means 67. The web material 5 is unwound from a roll 71 and skeletal waste web material is wound onto roll 73. Slipping clutch drive means can be applied to each of the rolls 71 and 73 to provide for the necessary take-up of the skeletal waste material onto roll 73 whilst maintaining a uniform tension across web 5. The movement of web 5 across the chamber means 67 is controlled only by the shuttle movement of the planar pair of web holding means 65.

The planar pair of web holding means 65 is supported on a pair of rodless cylinders 75 to which hydraulic or pneumatic supply is applied through passageways 77 to effect the shuttle movement required.

Referring now to Figure 2 and in particular to the chamber means 67 it can be seen that the lids 3 are received within the planar pair of web holding means 65. After receiving a lid, the rams 69 are released thereby allowing the lowermost one of the planar pair of web holding means 65 to move away from the upper one of the planar pair of web holding means 65 so that when the planar pair of web holding means 65 are shuttled underneath and into the chamber means 67 they retract over the flexible web 5 and carry the lid 3 into the chamber means 7. Figure 2 shows the chains 19 broken at the chamber means 67 in order to aid clarity of viewing. Here the plate means 21 can be considered as a base support means and the planar pair of web holding means 65 considered as a moving flexible web holding means and lid holding means. The lids 3 have holes 45 or preformed dimples in alignment with the holes 45 in the bases 1 so that the lids can be aligned relative to the bases 1 by passing over the pins 43 in the plate means 21. The flexible web 5 does not have holes therein as it is sufficiently flexible to deform itself over the pins 43.

Referring now to Figure 8 there is shown a transverse cross sectional view of the chamber means 67. Here it should be appreciated that the upper one of the planar pair of web holding means 65 is retained vertically stationary but all other component parts of the chamber means 67 move relative to the vertically held stationary upper one of the planar pair of web holding means 65. Here it can be seen that the chamber means 67 has an upper outer chamber part 79 and a lower chamber part

81. The upper chamber part 79 is carried on an arm 83 which connects with rams 85. Thus, on operation of rams 85 the upper chamber part 79 can be brought downwards to sealingly engage on the upper surface of the upper one of the planar pair of web holding means 65. Suitable seals 87 have been shown to effect a gas tight seal. The lower chamber part 81 is connected with rams 89 so it can be raised to engage the under surface of the plate means 21 to, in turn, raise the plate means 21 against the spring bias provided by the springs 33 thus elevating the plate means 21 relative to the chains 19. Seals 91 are provided on the under surface of the plate means 21 to effect a good gas tight seal with the lower chamber part 81. When the lower chamber part 81 is raised to engage the under surface of the plate means 21 so that the plate means 21 is elevated, the plate means 21 engages on the under surface of the lower one of the pair of web holding means 65. The pair of web holding means 65 are held closed by operation of the ram 69 in this condition to hold the web 5 taught across the aperture 63 therein. Thus, when both the upper chamber part 79 and the lower chamber part 81 are closed against the web holding means 65 and against the plate means 21 there is closing and sealing of the chamber means 67. The upper chamber part 79 and the lower chamber part 81 have air evacuation openings 93 therein. Equal air pressure is reduced from the upper chamber part 79 and the lower chamber part 81 in order not to cause the flexible web 5 to distort unduly. Thus, by controlling equal air pressures across flexible web 5 there can be a reduction of air pressure within the chamber 67 and then a required gas introduced into the chamber 67 through gas passageways 95 in the upper one of the pair of web holding means 65, and 97 in the lower one of the pair of the web holding means 65. Thus, a required gas for enhancing the keeping properties of the packaged goods 7 can be introduced into the chamber 7 prior to bringing together of the packaging components. Thus, when the packaging components are sealed together there will be a desired gas within the packaging. Typically for red meats the gas is 80% O₂ and 20% CO₂ in combination. The pressure of the gas is chosen to be approximately equal to atmospheric pressure so that the package will not bow outwardly or inwardly when removed from the chamber 67.

It should be appreciated that during the evacuation process the gas pressure under the flexible web 5 may be slightly lower than that above the flexible web 5 to allow for at least partial pre-stretching of the flexible web 5 towards the goods 7. It should also be appreciated that the gas below web 5 may be different to the gas above web 5 if required. This arrangement of providing different gases within the package above and below web 5 may be provided so that for an initial period of time there will be a certain gas provided to directly contact the goods 7 whilst after an initial period the gas within the space above web 5 can permeate web 5 and contact the goods 7. Thus, for example, the gas under web 7 may have properties which will initially inhibit growth of bacteria

whilst the gas above web 5 may be provided with a predominantly oxygenating gas which for red meats will enhance the colour keeping properties over a period of time.

Mounted within the chamber 67 is an upper pushing platen 101 and an upper heated sealing member 103. There is also mounted a lower pushing platen 105 and a heated sealing member 107. Both the upper and lower pushing platens 101 and 105 are water cooled and have water passageways 109 therethrough. The upper pushing platen 101 is connected with a ram 111 to effect raising and lowering relative to the upper chamber parts 79. The heated sealing member 103 is connected with rams 113 to effect raising and lowering relative to the upper chamber part 79. The lower pushing platen 105 is connected directly to the lower chamber part 81 and is raised and lowered with the lower chamber part 81 by operation of the rams 89. The lower pushing member 105 is operated through a ram 115 to be raised upwardly relative to lower chamber part 81. Figure 8 shows that the ram 115 has a hemispherical head 117 and that the head 117 is on an extension 119 of the ram 115. The extension 119 fits within a cup shape member 121 which has an internal bore slightly larger than that of the diameter of the extension 119. The bottom of the bore in the cup shape member 121 has a concave hemispherical surface 123 against which the hemispherical surface 117 of the head can engage. The cup shape member 121 directly engages with a plate 125 which, in turn, contacts directly with the heated sealing member 107. Because the heated sealing member 107 is mounted relative to the ram 115 in this way, it can swing within limited confines to align itself directly underneath the corresponding heated sealing member 103 in the upper chamber part 79 so there will be good close mating relationship around the peripheral lips 9 and 13 of the base and lid respectively to effect good hermetic sealing by a heat sealing technique. The tolerance between the external diameter of the extension 119 of ram 115 and the internal bore in the cup shape member 121 is such that there cannot be angular movement of the heated sealing member 107 to contact the sides of the lower chamber part 81 or the plate means 21.

Each of the heated sealing members 103 and 107 is heated by electrical heating elements provided within passageways 127.

Referring now to Figures 9 through 13 a series of steps can be followed which show how the packaging components are brought together and sealed within the chamber 67.

Figure 9 shows the arrangement where a lid 3 is received within the planar pair of web holding means 65 and supported by the lid holding means 61. It also shows that the flexible web 5 is held clamped between the pair of web holding means 65. Thus, the web 5 is held taught with the tension applied between the roll 71 and 73 by the clamping action of the pair of web holding means 65. It is noted that the under surface of the upper one of the pair of web holding means 65 has a peripherally extend-

ing rib 129 which is of circular cross section. Thus there will be substantially point contact holding of the web 5 between the upper one and the lower one of the pair of web holding means 65. If required the rib 129 can be of a rubber or other suitable resilient material to deform slightly and to effect good holding of the web 5 across the aperture 63 in the pair of web holding means 65. Figure 9 shows that spring means 131 are provided between the upper and lower ones of the pair of web holding means 65 to assist moving apart of the upper and lower ones when the rams 69 are operated to release clamping action therebetween.

Referring now to Figure 10 there is shown the next stage in the method steps. Here it can be shown that the lower chamber part 81 has been raised to engage with the under surface of the plate means 21 and that the plate means 21 has been elevated relative to the chains 19. It also shows that the lower pushing platen 105 engages with the under surface of the lip 9 without lifting the lip 9 off the lip engaging surface 37 on the plate means 21. It also shows that the upper pushing platen 101 has started to move the lid 3 downwards. In the process of moving the lid 3 downwards the peripheral lip 13 engages with the lid holding means 61 which previously supported the lid 3 near to the top of the pair of web holding means 65. As the upper pushing platen 101 is moved downwardly the lip 13 deflects slightly as shown. In addition, the lid holding means 61 flexes and swings towards the side edges of the pair of web holding means 65 and causes stretching of the flexible web 5 towards the goods 7. It is noted that the lowermost end of the lid holding means 61 is curved so as not to rupture the flexible web 5. Typically, the lid holding means 61 comprises a sheet of stainless steel which is quite flexible. Thus, there are four lid holding means 61 around each inside face of the aperture 63 in the pair of web holding means 65.

Figure 11 shows the arrangement where the lower chamber 81 has raised the plate means 21 to engage the under surface of the lower one of the pair of web holding means 65. It also shows that the upper chamber part 79 has been moved downwardly and closed against the upper surface of the upper one of the pair of web holding means 65. Thus the chamber 67 is now sealed closed. Figure 10 also shows that the lower pushing platen 105 cooperates with the upper pushing platen 101 to seal the lid 3 relative to the base 1. Thus, prior to the bringing together of the lower pushing platen 105 and the upper pushing platen 101 there has been sealing of chamber 67, evacuation of atmosphere therefrom, and introduction of desired gases through the gas passageways 95 and 97. Thus, when the lower pushing platen 105 cooperates with the upper pushing platen 101 to seal the lid 3 relative to base 1 with the flexible web therebetween, the desired gas will be within the packaging components. Figure 11 also shows that the upper sealing member 103 has moved downwardly relative to that in Figure 10 so as to push the lid holding means 61 against the inside face of the upper one of the pair of web holding means 65. This process also stretches the flexible web 5 across

the goods 7. As the lower pushing platen 105 engages and cooperates with the upper pushing platen 101 there will be further stretching of the flexible web 5 over the top surface of the goods 7. Thus, at the step shown in Figure 11 the flexible web 5 will have been stretched initially by the lid holding means 61 and then subsequently stretched again over the upper surface of the goods 7 by the bringing together of the lower pushing platen 105 and the upper pushing platen 101.

Figure 12 shows the arrangement at the next step of production of the packaging where the lower heated sealing member 107 has been raised to engage the under surface of the peripheral lip 9 of the base 1. The base 1 is still supported by the lip engaging surface 37 on the plate means 21.

Figure 13 shows the next stage in the production of the packaging where the upper sealing member 103 has been lowered to engage the upper surface of the peripheral lip 13 of the lid 3 to effect a peripheral seal around the perimeter of the packaging. It also shows that the forward end of the upper heated sealing member 103 has a knife edge 133 which extends downwardly sufficient to sever web 5 at the outer peripheral edge of the packaging when it contacts web 5. Thus, at this stage, the packaging has been sealed closed with the desired gas therein and the flexible web 5 has been severed from the main web extending between rolls 71 and 73. Thus the remaining skeletal portion of flexible web 5 can be moved and wound onto roll 73 when the chamber 67 is opened and all of the pushing platens and heat sealing members returned to their initial position shown in Figure 9.

The sequencing of operation of the various components of the apparatus have not been shown or explained in circuit diagrams as it is considered that the design and operation functions can be readily duplicated by persons skilled in production of packaging machinery. It is considered that the disclosure herein is sufficient to enable a person skilled in the production of packaging machinery to produce the necessary equipment for that purpose. It is also considered that the disclosure herein is sufficient in its description of the plastic material types to enable a person skilled in the art of packaging to produce a packaging of the required characteristics - where the outer packaging components are sufficiently rigid to provide protection and support for the goods 7 and where the inner flexible web 5 holds the goods 7 relative to the base 1 and allows the desired gas to permeate to enhance the keeping qualities of the goods 7 or to provide other means such as the web 5 with apertures therein and/or be strand like to enable the gas to contact the goods 7 to enhance their keeping properties. It should also be appreciated that the plastics material for the base 1 and lid 3 are substantially gas impervious and thus the goods 7 will be packed within a substantially controlled gas environment.

Claims

1. A method for packaging perishable goods comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a base (1) with perishable goods (7) over the base (1);
 (b) aligning a flexible web (5) of material over the base (1) and the perishable goods (7); and
 (c) aligning a lid (3) over the flexible web (5), and in alignment with the base (1) and the perishable goods (7);
 (d) applying a member (61) to stretchingly deform the flexible web (5) towards the perishable goods over the base (1);
 (e) closing a gas flushing chamber means (79,81) over the base (1) and the lid (3);
 (f) gas flushing the gas flushing chamber (79,81) with a suitable gas for enhancing the keeping properties of the perishable goods (7);
 (g) relatively moving the lid (3), the stretchingly deformed flexible web (5), and the base (1) together within the gas flushing chamber (67) whilst the web (5) is maintained stretchingly deformed;
 (h) causing the stretchingly deformed flexible web (5) to engage with the perishable goods (7) and the base (1) whilst the web (5) is maintained stretchingly deformed; and
 (i) sealing the lid (3), the flexible web (5) and the base (1) together whereby the perishable goods (7) will be held to the base (1) by the web (5) and there will be the suitable gas within the packaging when said member (61) is removed.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the suitable gas is sealed in at least a space between the lid (3) and the flexible web (5), and the flexible web (5) is gas permeable to permit the suitable gas to permeate the flexible web (5) for enhanced keeping properties of the packaged goods (7).

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the flexible web (5) is of open mesh like structure so the suitable gas can contact the goods (7) by passing through the mesh.

4. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that in that the flexible web (5) comprises strand like material.

5. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the flexible web (5) is held between a pair of web holding means (65) so that when the member application step is performed the flexible web will be held thereby.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the flexible web (5) is in a continuous web which passes

between the pair of web holding means (65), the pair of web holding means (65) being generally planar with an aperture (63) therethrough and through which the lid can be passed, and characterised by the further steps of bringing the pair of web holding means (65) together to hold the flexible web (5), displacing the pair of web holding means (65) from the gas flushing chamber (67) whilst holding the flexible web (5) whereby to draw the flexible web (5) into the gas flushing chamber (67), receiving a lid (3) onto the pair of web holding means (65), moving the pair of web holding means (65) apart to release the flexible web (5), displacing the pair of web holding means (65) to be returned to the gas flushing chamber (67) without returning the flexible web (5) therewith, and carrying the lid (3) therewith to place the lid (3) within the gas flushing chamber (67) over the flexible web (5) which has been drawn into the gas flushing chamber (67).

7. A method as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the pair of web holding means (65) is held relatively vertically stationary within the gas flushing chamber (67) and the base (1) and the lid (3) are moved relative thereto to bring them to the flexible web (5).

8. A method as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the lid (3) is held by the member forming part of the pair of web holding means (65) whereby to provide lid holding means (61) and wherein step (3) is performed by moving the lid (3) towards the flexible web (5) and moving the member to stretchingly deform the flexible web (5).

9. Apparatus for providing packaging comprising: a gas flushing chamber means (79,81) of sufficient volume to accommodate

(i) a base (1) with perishable goods (7) over the base (1);

(ii) a flexible web of material (5) over the base (1) and the perishable goods (7); and

(iii) a lid (3) over the flexible web of material (5) and in alignment with the base (1) and the perishable goods (7); the base (1) being supportable on a base support means (9), and the flexible web (5) being, in use, between a pair of web holding means (65); and characterised by: stretching means between the lid (3) and the flexible web (5); and

sealing means within the gas flushing chamber means (79,81), for effecting sealing of the lid (3), the flexible web (5) and the base together (1),

the arrangement being such that the stretching means can be moved to stretchingly deform the flexible web (5) towards the perishable goods (7) following holding of the flexible web (5) by the web holding means (65) and

- there can be relative movement of the base support means (9), the web holding means (65), the lid (3) and the base (1) towards each other, whereby the base (1), the stretchingly deformed flexible web (5) and the lid (3) can be brought together and sealed together with a desired gas between at least the flexible web (5) and the lid (3) within the gas flushing chamber (67), and so the perishable goods (7) will be held to the base (1) by the flexible web (5) being stretched and engaged with the goods (7) to hold the goods (7) to the base (1).
10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9, characterised in that the stretching means comprises lid holding means (61) which can move to stretch the flexible web (5) by the movement of the lid (3) towards the flexible web (5).
11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 10, characterised in that the lid holding means (61) is mounted to the pair of web holding means (65).
12. Apparatus as claimed in claim 11, characterised in that the pair of web holding means (65) can be displaced from the gas flushing chamber (67) to receive a lid (3) and then be returned to the gas flushing chamber (67) with the lid.
13. Apparatus as claimed in claim 12, characterised in that the pair of web holding means (65) are moveable together to clampingly hold the flexible web (5) therebetween, so that when the pair of web holding means (65) is moved to receive a lid (3) it can draw part of a continuous web of the flexible web (5) into the chamber (67), whereupon following such movement the pair of web holding means (65) can be moved to release holding the flexible web (5) so that when returned to the gas flushing chamber (67) it will not displace the part of the flexible web (5) drawn thereinto.
14. Apparatus as claimed in claim 13, characterised in that the pair of web holding means (65) can be moved together to hold the flexible web (5) as the stretching means is moved to stretch the flexible web (5).
15. Apparatus as claimed in claim 12, characterised in that the pair of web holding means (65) are held vertically stationary and the gas flushing chamber (67) is closed about the pair of web holding means (65).
16. Apparatus as claimed in claim 15, characterised by a platen (101) to push the lid (3) towards the flexible web (5) to, in turn, cause the lid holding means (61) to move to stretch the flexible web (5).
17. Apparatus as claimed in claim 16, further characterised by a further platen (105) which will cooperate with the platen (101) to hold the lid (3), the flexible web (5) and the base (1) closed; and sealing means (103, 107) for then sealing the packaging with the desired gas therein.
18. Apparatus as claimed in claim 17, characterised in that the desired gas is expelled in the gas flushing chamber (67) from gas passageways in the pair of web holding means (65).
19. Apparatus as claimed in claim 18, characterised in that the gas passageway means expel the desired gas both above and below the flexible web (5).
20. Apparatus as claimed in claim 19, characterised in that base support means (9) is mounted to drive means with other similar base support means and the drive means can move the base support means to serially index to the gas flushing chamber (67) so bases (1) with goods over the bases (1) can be indexed into the gas flushing chamber (67).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Verpacken verderblicher Güter, enthaltend die Schritte:
- (a) Bereitstellen einer Unterlage (1) mit verderblichen Gütern (7) auf der Unterlage (1);
 - (b) Ausrichten einer flexiblen Materialbahn (5) über der Unterlage (1) und den verderblichen Gütern (7); und
 - (c) Ausrichten eines Deckels (3) über der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und in Ausrichtung mit der Unterlage (1) und den verderblichen Gütern (7);
 - (d) Anbringen eines Elements (61), um die flexible Materialbahn (5) in Richtung auf die verderblichen Güter über die Unterlage (1) streckend zu verformen;
 - (e) Schließen einer Gasspülkammervorrichtung (79, 81) über der Unterlage (1) und dem Deckel (3);
 - (f) Gasspülung der Gasspülkammer (79, 81) mit einem zur Verbesserung der Haltbarkeitseigenschaften der verderblichen Güter (7) geeigneten Gas;
 - (g) relatives Zusammenbewegen des Deckels (3), der gestreckt verformten flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und der Unterlage (1) innerhalb der Gasspülkammer (67), während die Materialbahn gestreckt verformt gehalten wird;
 - (h) Bewirken des Ineinandergreifens der gestreckt verformten flexiblen Materialbahn (5) mit den verderblichen Gütern (7) und der Unterlage (1), während die Materialbahn (5) gestreckt verformt gehalten wird; und

- (i) miteinander Verschließen des Deckels (3), der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und der Unterlage (1), wodurch die verderblichen Güter (7) durch die Materialbahn (5) auf der Unterlage (1) gehalten werden und sich ein geeignetes Gas innerhalb der Verpackung befindet, wenn das Element (61) entfernt wird.
2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das geeignete Gas in wenigstens einen Raum zwischen dem Deckel (3) und der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) eingeschlossen ist, und die flexible Materialbahn (5) gasdurchlässig ist, um es dem geeigneten Gas zu erlauben, die flexible Materialbahn (5) zum Erzielen verbesserter Haltbarkeitseigenschaften der verpackten Güter (7) zu durchdringen.
3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die flexible Materialbahn (5) von einer offenen netzartigen Struktur ist, so daß das geeignete Gas durch Passieren der Maschen mit den Gütern (7) in Kontakt treten kann.
4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die flexible Materialbahn (5) ein strangähnliches Material einschließt.
5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die flexible Materialbahn (5) zwischen einem Paar Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) gehalten wird, so daß die flexible Materialbahn dadurch gehalten wird, wenn der Schritt des Anbringens des Elements durchgeführt wird.
6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, bei dem die flexible Materialbahn (5) in einer kontinuierlichen Materialbahn enthalten ist, die zwischen dem Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) läuft, wobei das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) im allgemeinen in einer Ebene mit einer durch sie reichenden Öffnung (63) ist, durch welche der Deckel hindurchgeführt werden kann, und das gekennzeichnet ist durch die weiteren Schritte des Zusammenbringens des Paares der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) zum Halten der flexiblen Materialbahn (5), Wegbewegen des Paares der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) von der Gasspülkammer (67), während die flexible Materialbahn (5) davon gehalten wird, um dadurch die flexible Materialbahn (5) in die Gasspülkammer (67) zu ziehen, Aufnehmen eines Deckels (3) auf dem Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65), Auseinanderbewegen des Paares der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) zur Freigabe der flexiblen Materialbahn (5), Wegbewegen des Paares der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65), damit diese zur Gasspülkammer (67) zurückgeführt werden können ohne damit die flexible Materialbahn (5) zurückzuführen, und Mitnehmen des Deckels (3) damit, um den Deckel (3) innerhalb der Gasspülkammer (67) über der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) zu platzieren, die in die Gasspülkammer (67) gezogen worden ist.
7. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) relativ vertikal stationär innerhalb der Gasspülkammer (67) gehalten wird und die Unterlage (1) und der Deckel (3) relativ dazu bewegt werden, um sie zu der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) zu bringen.
8. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Deckel (3) durch das Element gehalten wird, das einen Teil des Paares der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) bildet, um dadurch eine Deckelhalteeinrichtung (61) bereitzustellen, und bei dem Schritt (3) durch Bewegen des Deckels (3) in Richtung auf die flexible Materialbahn (5) und Bewegen des Elements zum streckenden Verformen der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) durchgeführt wird.
9. Vorrichtung zum Verpacken, enthaltend:
eine Gasspülkammereinrichtung (79, 81) von ausreichendem Volumen zur Aufnahme
(i) einer Unterlage (1) mit verderblichen Gütern (7) auf der Unterlage (1);
(ii) einer flexiblen Materialbahn (5) über der Unterlage (1) und den verderblichen Gütern (7); und
(iii) einem Deckel (3) über der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und in Ausrichtung mit der Unterlage (1) und den verderblichen Gütern (7); wobei die Unterlage (1) von einem Unterlagenträger (9) stützbar ist und sich die flexible Materialbahn (5) bei der Benutzung zwischen einem Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) befindet; und charakterisiert ist durch:
eine Streckeinrichtung zwischen dem Deckel (3) und der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und
eine Verschlusseinrichtung innerhalb der Gasspülkammereinrichtung (79, 81) zum wirkamen gemeinsamen Verschließen des Deckels (3), der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und der Unterlage (1),
wobei die Anordnung so ist, daß die Streckeinrichtung zur streckenden Verformung der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) in Richtung auf die verderblichen Güter (7) bewegbar ist, nach einem Halten der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) durch die Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65), und daß der Unterlagenträger (9), die Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65), der Deckel (3) und die Unterlage (1) relativ zueinander bewegbar sind, wodurch die Unterlage (1), die streck-

- end verformte flexible Materialbahn (5) und der Deckel (3) zusammengebracht werden können und mit einem gewünschten Gas zwischen wenigstens der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und dem Deckel (3) innerhalb der Gasspülkammer (67) miteinander verschlossen werden können, so daß die verderblichen Güter durch die flexible Materialbahn (5) auf der Unterlage (1) gehalten werden, wobei die flexible Materialbahn (5) gestreckt ist und an den Gütern (7) angreift, um die Güter (7) auf der Unterlage (1) zu halten.
10. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Streckeinrichtung eine Deckelhalteeinrichtung (61) aufweist, die den Deckel (3) in Richtung auf die flexible Materialbahn (5) zum Strecken derselben bewegen kann.
 11. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Deckelhalteeinrichtung (61) an dem Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) angebracht ist.
 12. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) aus der Gasspülkammer (67) zur Aufnahme eines Deckels (3) bewegt und dann mit dem Deckel zur Gasspülkammer zurückgeführt werden kann.
 13. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) zum Einklemmen der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) dazwischen zusammenbewegbar ist, so daß, wenn das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) zur Aufnahme des Deckels (3) bewegt wird, dieses einen Teil einer kontinuierlichen Materialbahn der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) in die Kammer (67) ziehen kann, wobei das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) nach einer derartigen Bewegung zum Auslassen der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) bewegt werden kann, so daß sie, wenn sie in die Gasspülkammer (67) zurückkehren, den in letztere eingezogenen Teil der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) nicht bewegen.
 14. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) zum Halten der flexiblen Materialbahn (65) zusammenbewegt werden kann, während die Streckeinrichtung zum Strecken der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) bewegt wird.
 15. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) vertikal stationär gehalten wird und die Gasspülkammer um daß das Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) geschlossen wird.
 16. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 15, gekennzeichnet durch eine Andruckplatte (101) zum Andrücken des Deckels (3) in Richtung auf die flexible Materialbahn (5), um wiederum zu bewirken, daß die Deckelhalteeinrichtung (61) sich zum Strecken der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) bewegt.
 17. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 16, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch eine weitere Andruckplatte (105), die zum geschlossenen Halten des Deckels (3), der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) und der Unterlage (1) mit der Andruckplatte (101) zusammenwirkt; und durch Verschußeinrichtungen (103, 107), um dann die Verpackung mit dem gewünschten Gas darin zu verschließen.
 18. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß gewünschte Gas aus Gasverbindungswegen in dem Paar der Materialbahnhalteeinrichtungen (65) in die Gasspülkammer (67) ausgetrieben wird.
 19. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 18, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Gasverbindungswege das gewünschte Gas sowohl oberhalb, als auch unterhalb der flexiblen Materialbahn (5) austreiben.
 20. Vorrichtung gemäß Anspruch 19, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ein Unterlagenträger (9) mit anderen ähnlichen Einrichtungen zum Stützen der Unterlage auf einer Antriebseinrichtung angebracht ist und die Antriebseinrichtung den Unterlagenträger aufeinanderfolgend schrittweise zur Gasspülkammer (67) bewegen kann, so daß Unterlagen (1) mit Gütern auf den Unterlagen (1) schrittweise in die Gasspülkammer (67) eingeführt werden können.

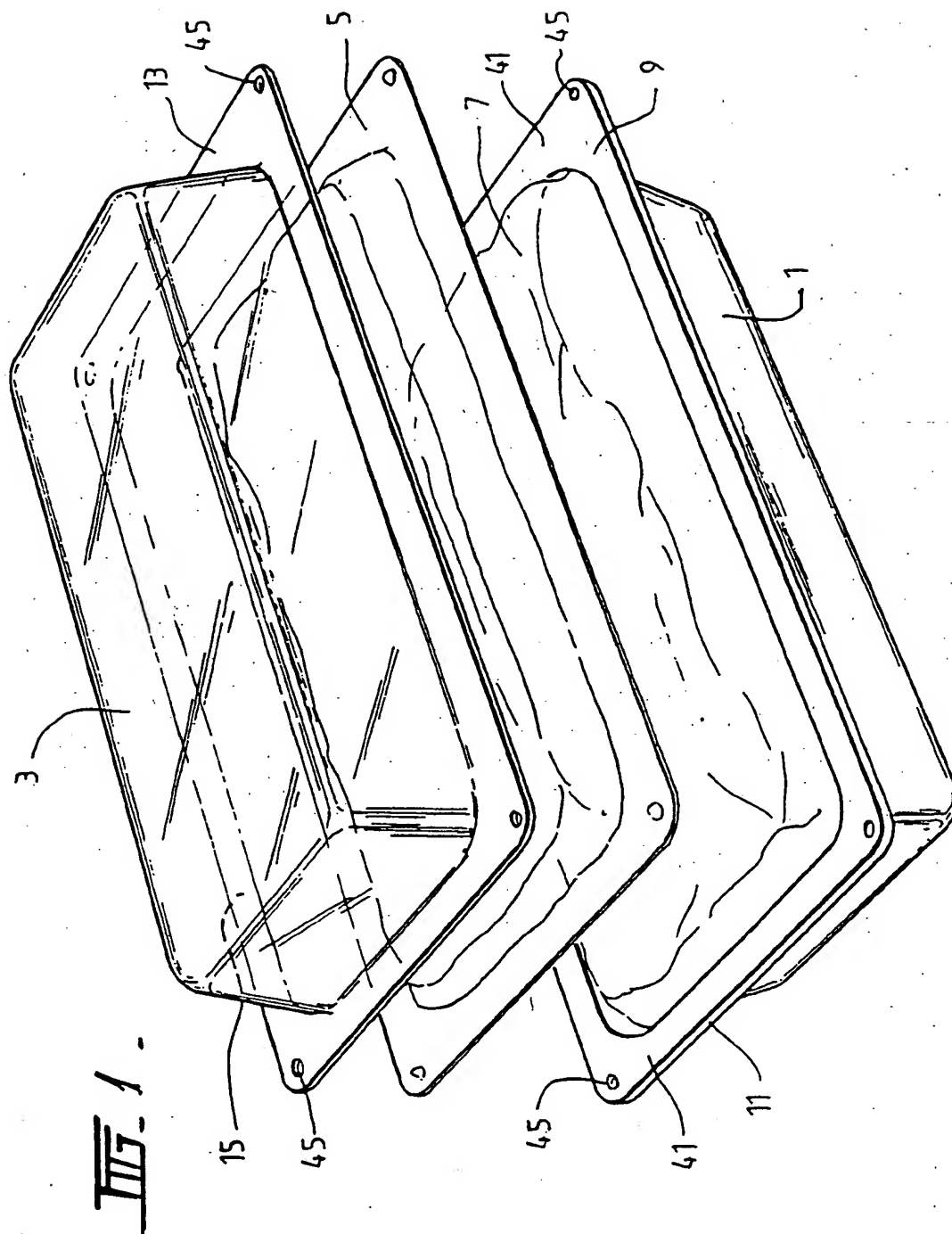
Revendications

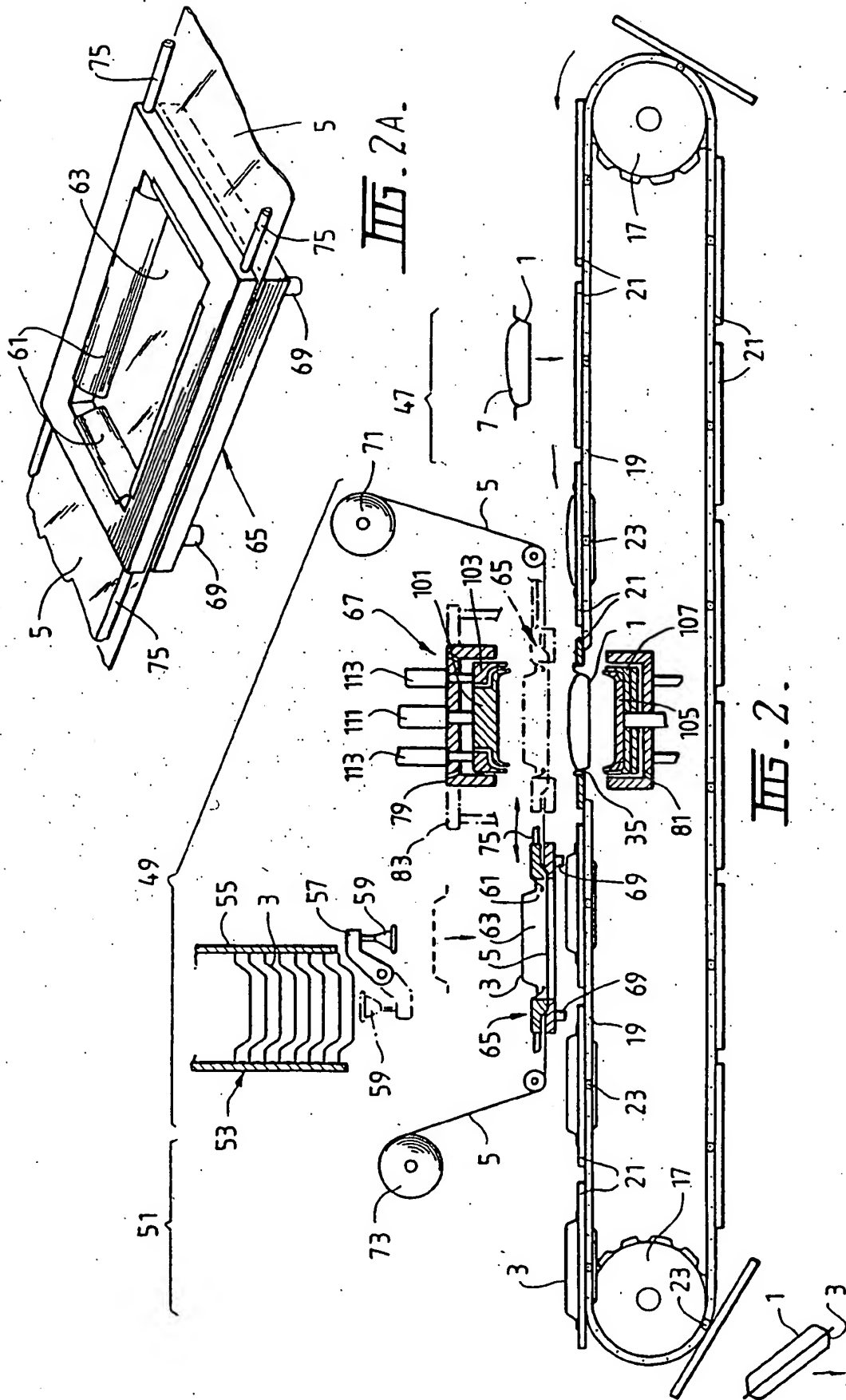
1. Procédé pour emballer des denrées périssables, comprenant les étapes suivantes :
 - (a) procurer une base (1) avec les denrées périssables (7) sur la base (1);
 - (b) aligner une bande flexible (5) de matériau sur la base (1) et sur les denrées périssables (7); et
 - (c) aligner un couvercle (3) sur la bande flexible (5) et en alignement avec la base (1) et les denrées périssables (7);
 - (d) appliquer un élément (61) pour déformer par étirement la bande flexible (5) en direction des denrées périssables sur la base (1);

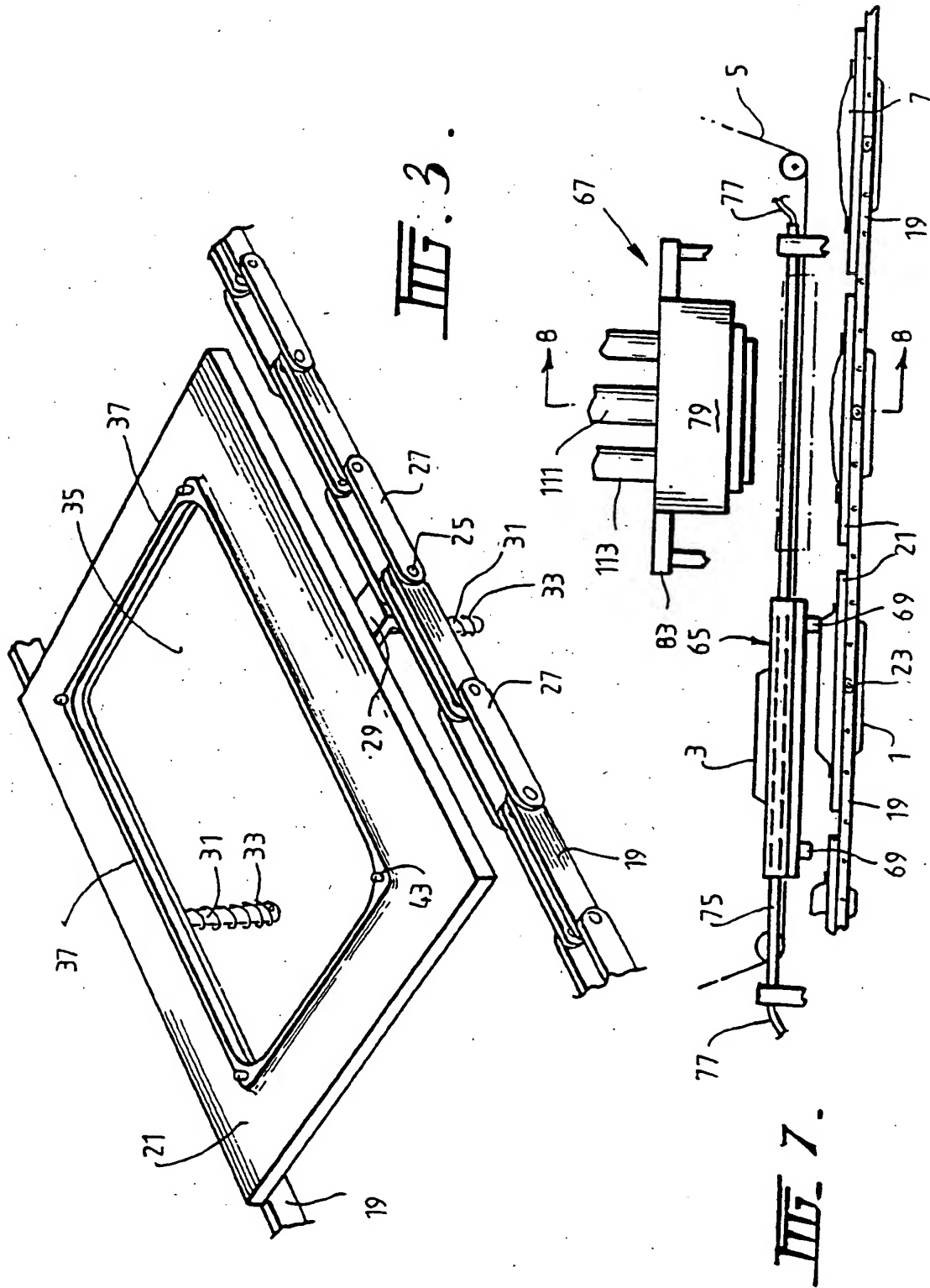
- (e) refermer un moyen de chambre de balayage par gaz (79, 81) sur la base (1) et le couvercle (3);
- (f) balayer la chambre de balayage par gaz (79, 81) avec un gaz approprié pour renforcer les propriétés de conservation des denrées périssables (7);
- (g) déplacer relativement le couvercle (3), la bande flexible déformée par étirement (5) et la base (1) ensemble à l'intérieur de la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) tout en maintenant la bande (5) déformée par étirement;
- (h) amener la bande flexible déformée par étirement (5) en coopération avec les denrées périssables (7) et la base (1) tout en maintenant la bande (5) déformée par étirement; et
- (i) sceller ensemble le couvercle (3), la bande flexible (5) et la base (1) de telle manière que les denrées périssables (7) soient tenues sur la base (1) par la bande (5) et qu'il y ait le gaz approprié à l'intérieur de l'emballage lorsque ledit élément (61) est retiré.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le gaz approprié est enfermé de façon hermétique dans au moins un espace compris entre le couvercle (3) et la bande flexible (5), et en ce que la bande flexible (5) est perméable au gaz pour permettre au gaz approprié de passer à travers la bande flexible (5) pour renforcer les propriétés de conservation des denrées emballées (7).
 3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la bande flexible (5) est une structure à mailles ouvertes de telle sorte que le gaz approprié peut entrer en contact avec les denrées (7) en passant à travers les mailles.
 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la bande flexible (5) comprend un matériau analogue à des fils.
 5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la bande flexible (5) est tenue entre deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) de telle sorte que, lorsque l'étape d'application de l'élément est effectuée, la bande flexible est ainsi tenue.
 6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la bande flexible (5) est une bande continue qui passe entre les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65), les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) étant généralement plans avec une ouverture (63) les traversant et à travers laquelle on peut passer le couvercle, caractérisé par les étapes complémentaires suivantes : amener ensemble les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) pour tenir la bande flexible (5), déplacer les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) depuis la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) tout en tenant la bande flexible (5) de manière à attirer ainsi la bande flexible (5) dans la chambre de balayage par gaz (67), recevoir un couvercle (3) sur les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65), séparer les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) pour libérer la bande flexible (5), déplacer les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) pour les ramener à la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) sans ramener avec eux la bande flexible (5), et transporter avec eux le couvercle (3) pour placer le couvercle (3) à l'intérieur de la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) sur la bande flexible (5) qui a été attirée dans la chambre de balayage par gaz (67).
 7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) sont tenus relativement stationnaires verticalement à l'intérieur de la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) et que la base (1) et le couvercle (3) sont déplacés par rapport à eux pour les amener à la bande flexible (5).
 8. Procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le couvercle (3) est tenu par l'élément faisant partie des deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) de façon à procurer ainsi des moyens de tenue du couvercle, et dans lequel l'étape (3) est effectuée en déplaçant le couvercle (3) en direction de la bande flexible (5) et en déplaçant l'élément de façon à déformer par étirement la bande flexible (5).
 9. Appareil pour effectuer l'emballage, comprenant : un moyen de chambre de balayage par gaz (79, 81) d'un volume suffisant pour recevoir :
 - (i) une base (1) avec des denrées périssables (7) sur la base (1);
 - (ii) une bande flexible de matériau (5) sur la base (1) et les denrées périssables (7); et
 - (iii) un couvercle (3) sur la bande flexible de matériau (5) et en alignement avec la base (1) et les denrées périssables (7), la base (1) pouvant être supportée sur un moyen support de base (9) et la bande flexible (5) étant, en utilisation, entre deux moyens de tenue de bande (65), l'appareil étant caractérisé par :
 - des moyens d'étirement entre le couvercle (3) et la bande flexible (5); et
 - des moyens d'étanchéité à l'intérieur des moyens de chambre de balayage par gaz (79, 81) pour sceller ensemble de façon étanche le couvercle (3), la bande flexible (5) et la base (1), l'agencement étant tel que les moyens d'étire-

ment peuvent être déplacés pour déformer par étirement la bande flexible (5) en direction des denrées périssables (7) après la tenue de la bande flexible (5) par les moyens de tenue de bande (65), le moyen support de base (9), les moyens de tenue de bande (65), le couvercle (3) et la base (1) pouvant se déplacer relativement en direction les uns des autres, d'où il résulte que la base (1), la bande flexible déformée par étirement (5) et le couvercle (3) peuvent être amenés ensemble et scellés ensemble avec un gaz désiré entre au moins la bande flexible (5) et le couvercle (3) à l'intérieur de la chambre de balayage par gaz (67), les denrées périssables (7) étant ainsi tenues sur la base (1) par la bande flexible (5) étirée et coopérant avec les denrées (7) pour maintenir les denrées (7) sur la base (1).

10. Appareil selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que les moyens d'étirement comprennent des moyens de tenue de couvercle (61) qui peuvent se déplacer pour étirer la bande flexible (5) par le mouvement du couvercle (3) en direction de la bande flexible (5).
11. Appareil selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de tenue de couvercle (61) sont montés sur les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65).
12. Appareil selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) peuvent être déplacés depuis la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) pour recevoir un couvercle (3) et être ensuite ramenés à la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) avec le couvercle.
13. Appareil selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) peuvent être déplacés ensemble pour tenir par bridage la bande flexible (5) entre eux de telle sorte que, lorsque les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) sont déplacés pour recevoir un couvercle (3), ils peuvent attirer une partie d'une bande continue de la bande flexible (5) dans la chambre (67), ce sur quoi, après un tel mouvement, les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) peuvent être déplacés pour libérer la bande flexible (5) de telle sorte que, lorsqu'ils retournent à la chambre de balayage par gaz (67), ils ne déplacent pas la partie de la bande flexible (5) attirée à l'intérieur.
14. Appareil selon la revendication 13, caractérisé en ce que les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) peuvent être déplacés ensemble pour tenir la bande flexible (5) lorsque les moyens d'étirement sont déplacés pour étirer la bande flexible (5).
15. Appareil selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce que les deux moyens de tenue de bande (65) sont tenus verticalement stationnaires et que la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) est refermée autour de ces deux moyens de tenue de bande (65).
16. Appareil selon la revendication 15, caractérisé par une platine (101) pour pousser le couvercle (3) en direction de la bande flexible (5) de manière à amener à son tour les moyens de tenue de couvercle (61) à se déplacer pour étirer la bande flexible (5).
17. Appareil selon la revendication 16, caractérisé en outre par une autre platine (105) qui coopérera avec la platine (101) pour tenir le couvercle (3), la bande flexible (5) et la base (1) fermés, et par des moyens de scellement (103, 107) pour sceller ensuite l'emballage avec le gaz désiré à l'intérieur.
18. Appareil selon la revendication 17, caractérisé en ce que le gaz désiré est expulsé dans la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) depuis des passages de gaz dans la paire de moyens de tenue de bande (65).
19. Appareil selon la revendication 18, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de passage de gaz expulsent le gaz désiré à la fois au-dessus et en dessous de la bande flexible (5).
20. Appareil selon la revendication 19, caractérisé en ce que le moyen support de base (9) est monté sur des moyens d'entraînement avec d'autres moyens supports de base similaires et en ce que les moyens d'entraînement peuvent déplacer les moyens supports de base à des fins d'indexation en série dans la chambre de balayage par gaz (67) de telle sorte que les bases (1) avec les denrées sur les bases (1) peuvent être indexées dans la chambre de balayage par gaz (67).







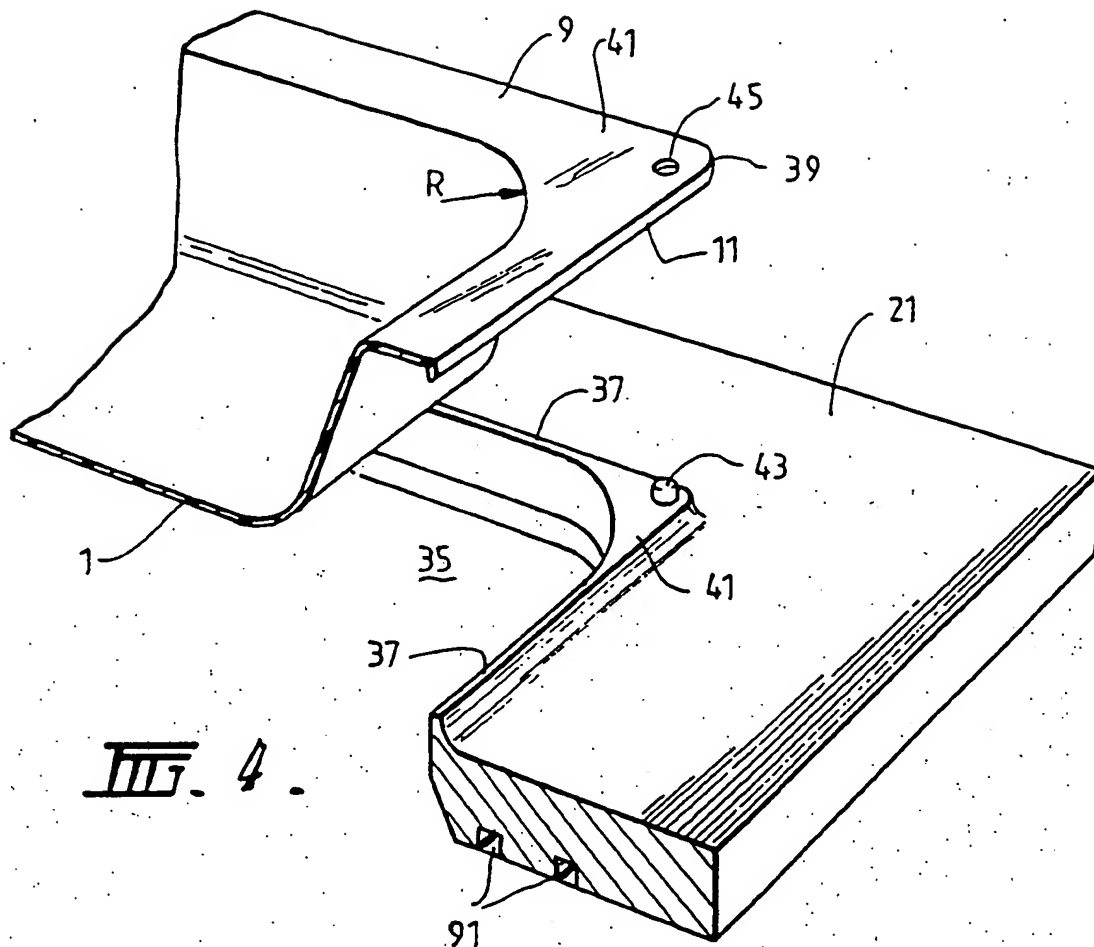


FIG. 4.

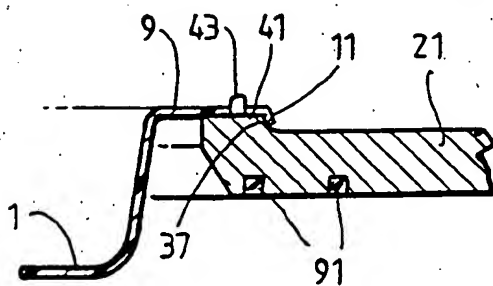


FIG. 5.

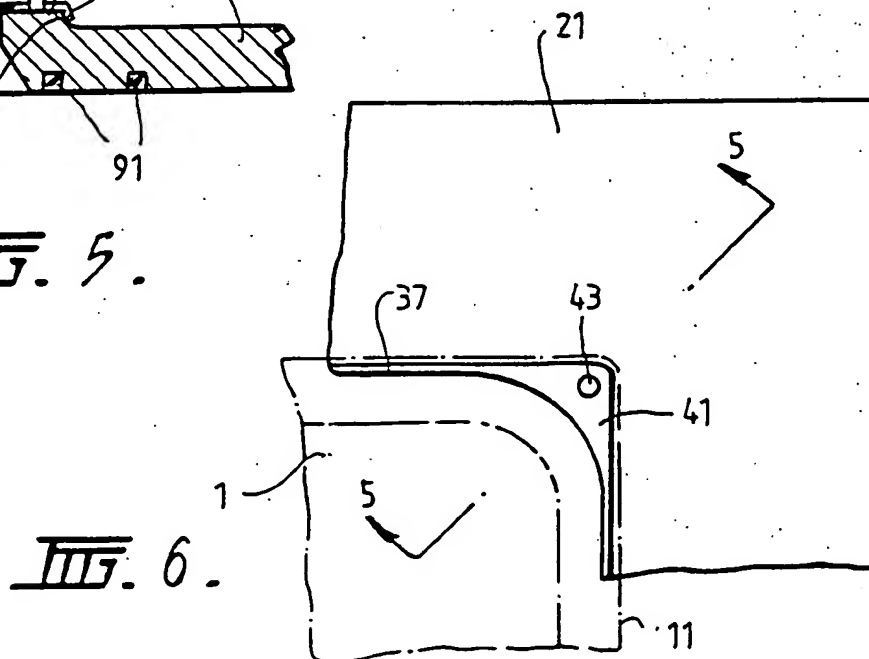
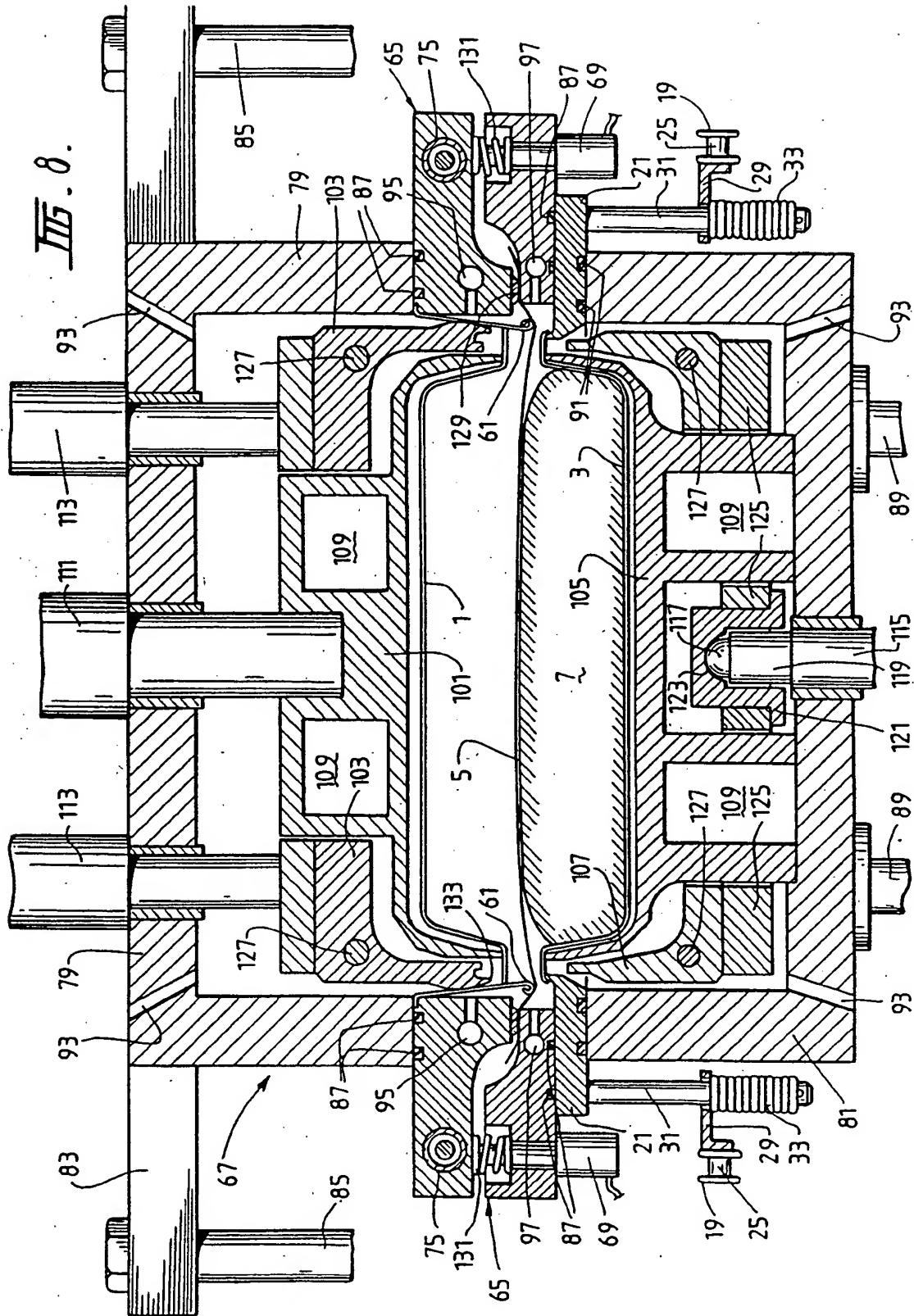
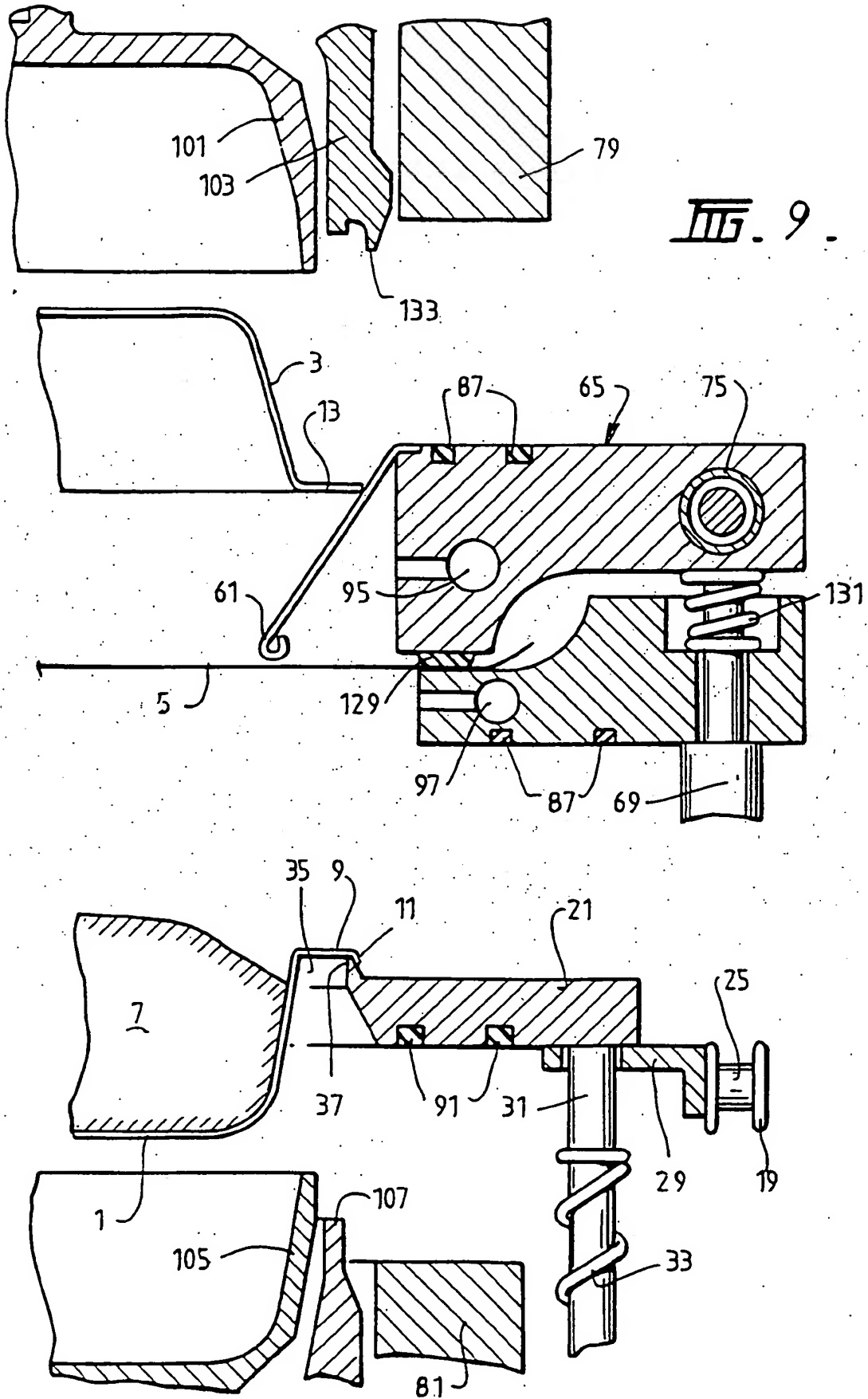
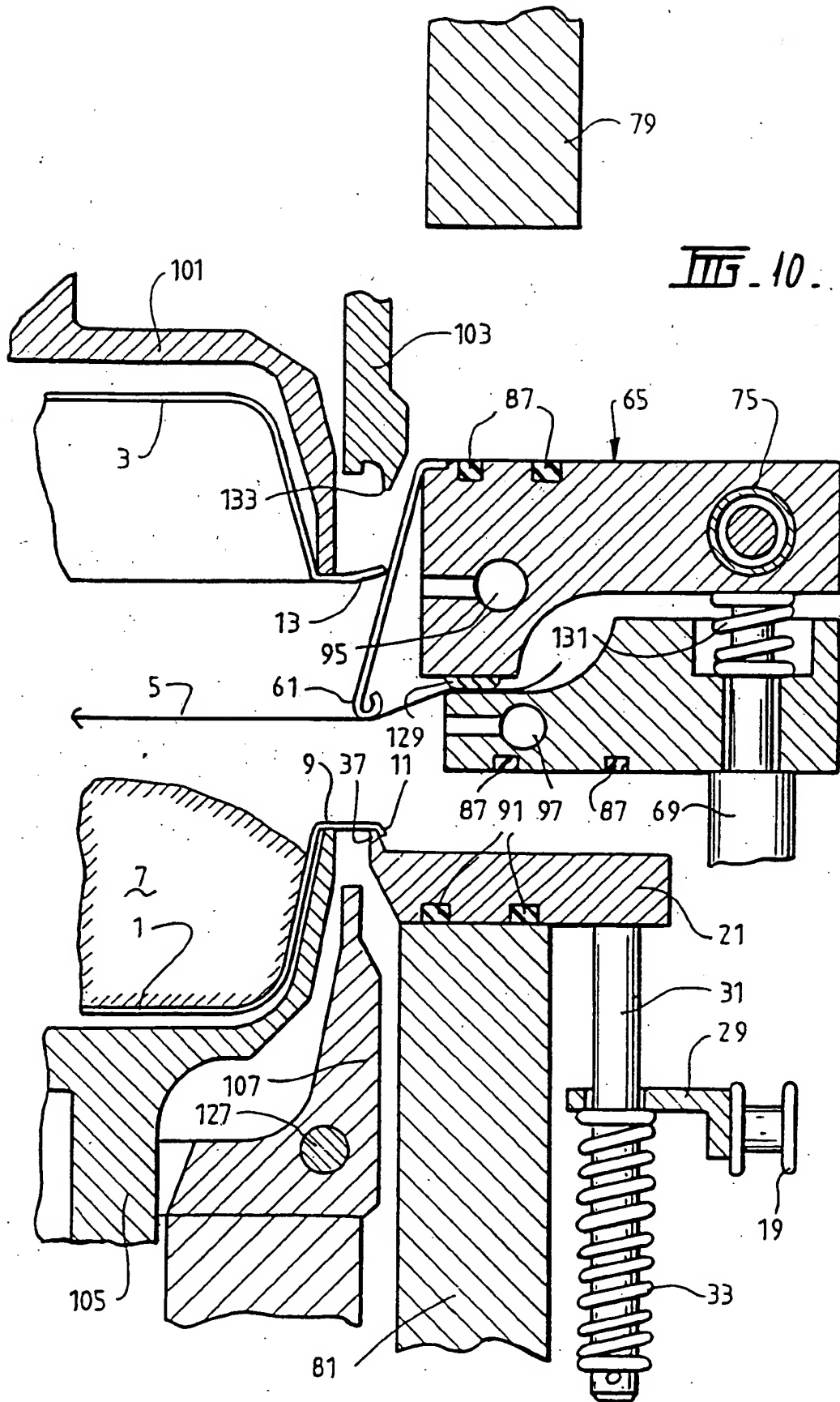
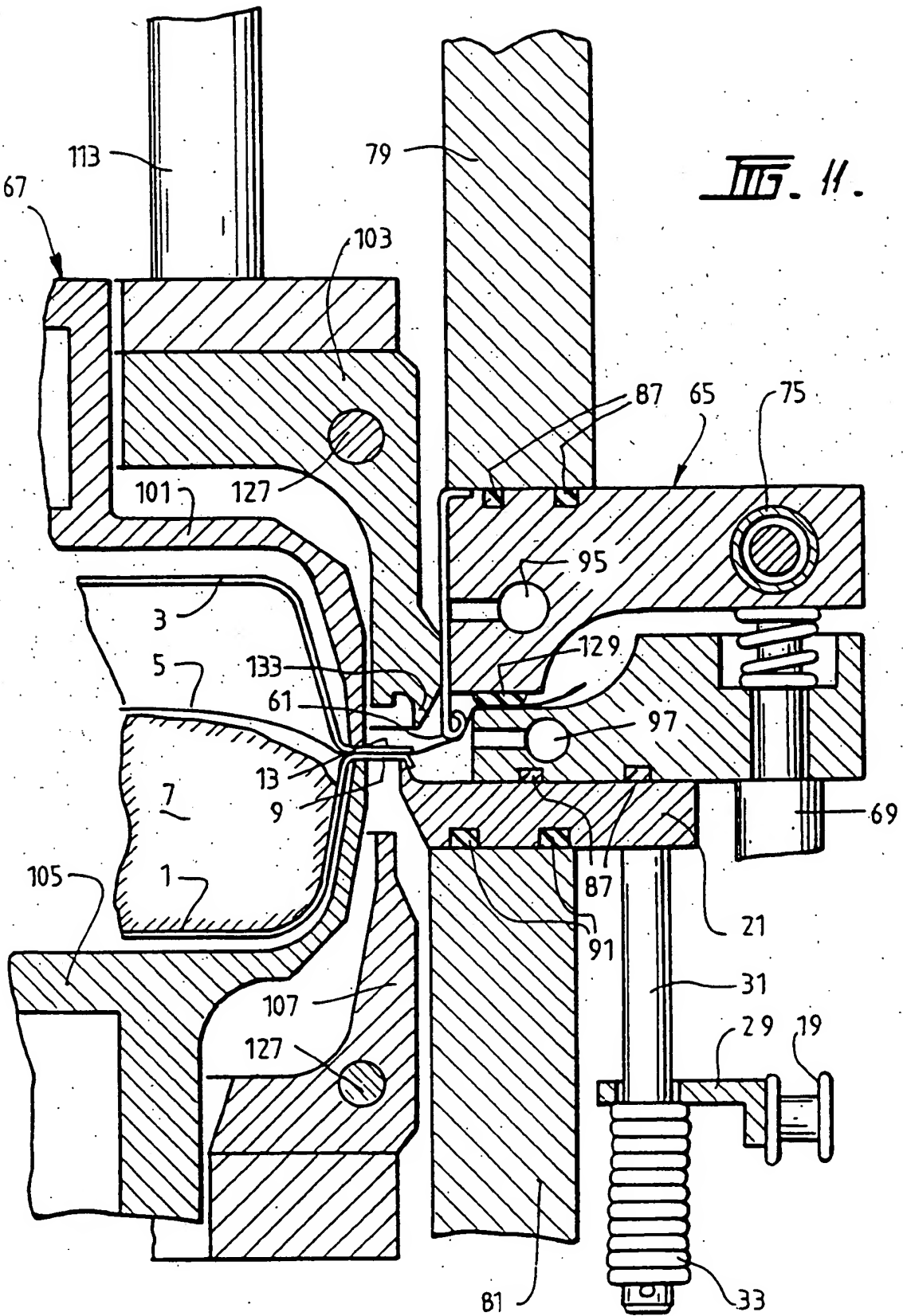


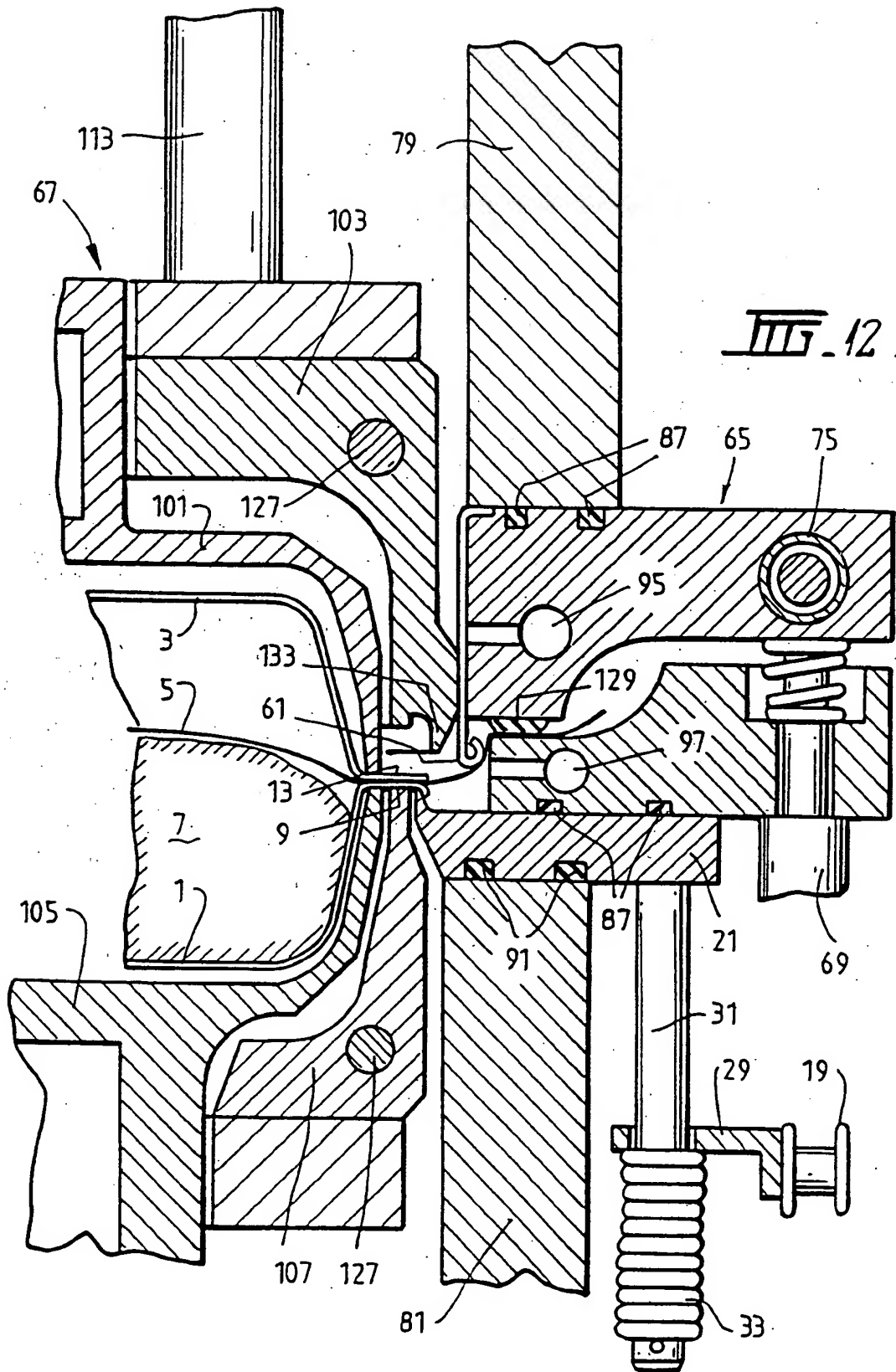
FIG. 6.

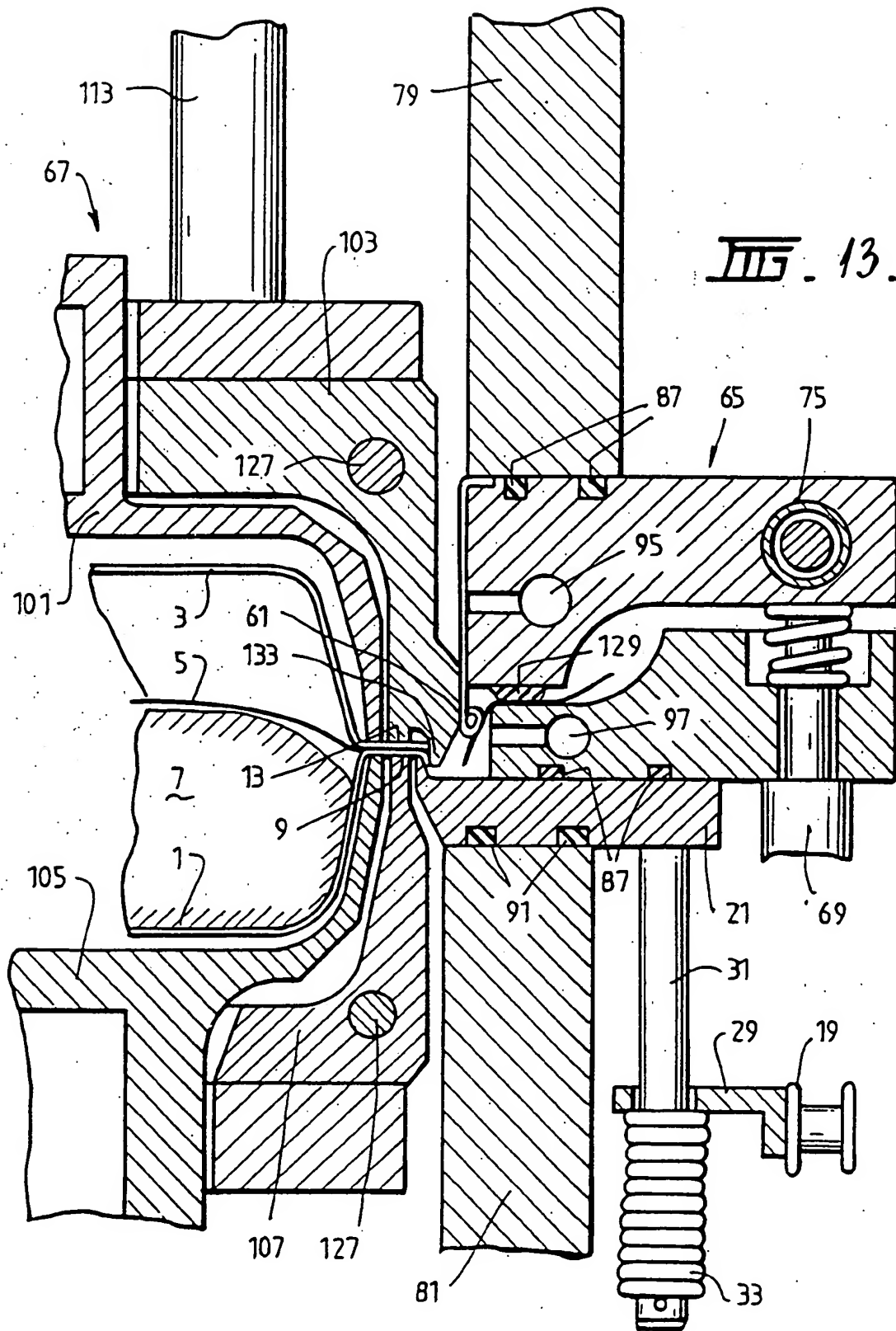












THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)